BESSONOV, A.A.; GLOBIN, N.M.

Electric measurement of the backlashes of kinematic lines. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; prib. 4 no.2:35-42 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Krasnogo Znameni mekhanicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana Leningradskim mekhanicheskim institutom.
(Electronic instruments)

ACCESSION NR: AR4039365 S/0272/64/000/003/0073/0073

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vyp., Abs. 3.32.463

AUTHOR: Bessonov, A. A.; Globin, N. M.

TITLE: Electronic pressure gauge

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 33, 1963, 87-90

TOPIC TAGS: pressure, measurement, electronic method

TRANSLATION: The described instrument consists of a tensiometric bridge and an amplifier-converter. The device performs reliably on a wide range of values and velocities connected with pressure. In order to increase the accuracy of measurements the gauge can be easily set to work on three ranges of pressure. As the measuring element, incorporated in the bridge network, is a filament of tensiometric wire, which carries the electric signal, proportional to the measured pressure at every instant of time. The tensiometric elements are constructed from 0.05 mm constantan wire, each having the resistance of 200 ohms. The tensiometric

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039365

system is connected to an electronic amplifier-converter, comprising a generator which supplies sinusoidal output signal, an amplifier of the signal from the measuring element, a cathode follower, inserted between the amplifier and output terminals for attaching a recording unit, and a blocking generator with delay and contactless relay to a thyratron TG3-0.1/1.3. A circuit diagram for the amplifier-converter is included. The error of the instrument does not exceed 2% of the maximum measurable pressure. 2 figures.

DATE ACQ: 22Apr64 SUB CODE: EC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KULAKOVSKIY, I.V.; VASHCHENKO, Ye.A.; LOBANOVSKIY, G.A.; YAKOVENKO, Ye.P.; BESSONOV, A.A.; GLOBIN, N.M.; PERCHANOK, B.Kh.

From the pages of "Biulleten izobretenii i tovarnykh znakov." Elek. stat. 35 no.1:37 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GLOBIN, P. D. PA 20T44

USSR/Minerals Jun 1947
Agriculture

"Study of the Intake of Mineral Salts by Sap Analysis," P. D. Globin, 6 pp

"Dok V-S Ak Selkhoz Nauk im Lenina" Vol XII, No 3

Gives seven tables of chemical analysis of sap, with discussion concluding, among other things, that the output of sap and the amount of mineral salts with additional pressure on the root sharply increases in comparison with standard (without additional pressure).

20T44

GLOBIN, P.D.; RONSAL', G.A.

Effect of sodium humate on yeast multiplication and alcohol output. Mikrobiol. zhur. 17 no.4:36-40 '55 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Z Kafedri fiziologii roslin i mikrobiologii Khersons'kogo sil's'kogospodars'kogo institutu im. O.D. TSyurupi.
(ALCOHOL) (HUMATES) (YEAST)

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100239

Author : Globin, P.D.
Inst : Khar'kov University
Title : The Influence of Humic Fertilizers on the Yield of Wheat Melyanopus 69 on Chestnut Soils in the South of Ukrainian SSR.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Guminovyye udobreniya. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk un-t, 1957, 257-262.

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on the experimental field of Kherson Agricultural Institute in 1952-1953 and 1955 on chestnut soils. Wheat was sown on the bed of perennial grasses. Fertilization with humophos produces an increase

Card : 1/2

M-27

GLOBIN, P.D., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Time element in the developmental stages of Melianopus 69 wheat. Agrobiologiia no.6:121-123 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Khersonskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni A.D. TSyurupy.
(Wheat)

[illegible], N. I., [illegible], I. T., [illegible]

Surface tension of the water and of brine of reservoirs
Tr. Kryvsk. Fil, AN [illegible], No 1, 19[illegible], pp [illegible]

Data on surface tension of Sivash, Salt, Syrk-Sivash, Chumak lages are given. Measurements showed that surface tension of brines at 20° without a cont of active substances depends linearly on the salt concentration C and equals 72.6 - 0.[illegible]C. In presence of superficial active substances the tension drops sharply. The active substances used appears in summer and fall and is due to development and decay of organic matter.
(RZhFiz, No 5, 1956)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

GLOBINA, N. I.

Viscosity and specific heat of sea water and natural brines. A. M. Panteleyskii, E. P. Mchedlov, and N. I. Globina. *Trudy Kom. Fiziki, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, No. 1, [illegible] (1950). —Isotherms of viscosity were detd. for natural brines at 10°, 20°, and 30° and for NaCl soln. at 20°. With increasing concn. relative viscosity increased more rapidly at the lowest temp. Viscosities of NaCl soln. were slightly lower than those of brines with corresponding ‰S (salinity). With increasing temp., relative viscosity increased more rapidly at the highest ‰S. Sp. heat of brines was expressed by $C = 1 - 0.01307S$, where C = sp. heat and S = ‰ salinity. Qual. compn. of brines (% $MgCl_2$ etc.) did not seem to affect this relation. Salinity was detd. by refractometer or the fluoride method.

Boris Mavrikievsky

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; GLOBINA, N.N.

Vitaminizing preserved juices and stewed fruits. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.1:7-9 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Fruit--Preservation) (Vitamins)

GLUSCHIK, S.

Analytic and graphic methods for the determination of maximum rope stresses in eccentrically loaded elements of circular cross section with elimination of the part of the section under tension. p. 1109.

(TEHNIKA. Vol. 12, No. 7, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KABANOVA, Ye.A.; GLOBOKINA, A.I.

Fluorescein-labeled antibodies for the detection of Shigella dysenteriae. Report No.1. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.1:5-9 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE,
detection with fluorescein-labeled antibodies (Rus)
(FLUORESCEIN,
labeling of antibodies in detection of Shigella dysenteriae (Rus)

GLOBOVA, N.D.

Leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae, Coleoptera) in the Central portion of the Dnieper Valley. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 8 no.6:73-86 '49.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Dnieper Valley--Beetles)

GLOBOVA, N.D. [Hlobova, N.D.]

Leaf beetles (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) and weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) of Odessa Province. Visnyk Kyiv.un. no.1. Ser. biol. no.2:159-168 '58. (MIRA 16:4)
(ODESSA PROVINCE--LEAF BEETLES)
(ODESSA PROVINCE--WEEVILS)

J

USSR / Soil Science. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95668.

Author : Baranovskaya, ... V., Daragan-Sushcheva, A. Ya., Globus, A. M.

Inst : Central Museum of Soil Science AS USSR.

Title : Results of Observations Following Seasonal Changeability of Soils in Vologodskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub: Sb. Rabot Tsentr. muzeya pochvoved. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 2, 194-227.

Abstract: Results are presented of the work of stationary investigations of the Vologod Expedition of the Central Museum of Soil Science (1953-1955). Investigations were conducted in the Kharlinskiy Rayon on turf-podzol cultivated soils and turf-alluvial soils. In May 1955, turf-strongly pod-

Card 1/3

USSR / Soil Science. General Problems. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95668.

Abstract: permits judging the activity of the biological processes. The soils investigated during use need liming, and the old arable soils need organic fertilizers applied under fallow and furrow crops, longer retention in crop rotations under perennial grasses, and the introduction of fallows under lupine. -- S. A. Nikitin.

Card 3/3

GLOBUS, A.M.

Experimental study of phasic composition of soil and ground moisture and its motion due to the temperature gradient. Dokl. AN SSSR 132 no.4:918-920 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom A.F.Ioffe.
(Soil moisture)

GLOBUS, A.M.; NERPIN, S.V.

Mechanism of soil moisture movement toward the freezing horizon. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1422-1424 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. Predstavleno akad. A.F.Ioffe.
(Frozen ground) (Soil moisture)

MIRTH, G. V.: GIGBUS, A. M.

"The Thermodynamics and Kinetics of Soil Moisture; Experimental Testing of the Theory With Radioactive Tracers.
To be presented at the Symposium on the Use of Radioisotopes in Soil-Plant Nutrition Studies, Bombay, 26 February - 2 March 196?.

Agro hysics Instutite of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture,
Leningrad, USSR.

GLOBUS, A.M.

Using radioactive tracers in soil hydrological studies.
Pochvovedenie no.9:105-110 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Radioactive tracers) (Soil moisture)

GLOBUS, A.M.

Effect of thermal-gradient mechanisms of the migration of soil and ground moisture and water movements in frozen ground. Pochvovedenie no.2:7-18 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
(Soil moisture) (Soil physics) (Soil temperature)

NERPIN, S.V., GLOBUS, A.M., MELNIKOVA, M.K.

"The thermodynamics amd kinetics of soil moisture; experimental testing of the theroy with radioactive traces."

Report submitted to the Symposium on Radioisotopes in Soil Plants Nutrition Studies , Bombay, India Feb 26 to Match 2 1962

GLOBUS, A.M.

Purification of capillary porous materials by removing soluble substances with the aid of a minimum solvent volume. Zhur. prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1640-1643 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Porous materials) (Solvents)

L 28734-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pu-4/
Pt-10/Pab-10 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5004196 S/0020/65/160/001/0081/0084

47
47
B

AUTHOR: Globus, A. M.

TITLE: Influence of the specific gravity, structure, and nature of the surface of the solid phase on the temperature-gradient-induced redistribution of moisture in closed dispersed systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 1, 1965, 81-84

TOPIC TAGS: moisture transport, capillarity, temperature gradient, diffusion

ABSTRACT: The horizontal thermal-transport of moisture in a closed system is analyzed with an aim at explaining the well-known fact that in capillary-porous bodies a temperature gradient accelerates the moisture transport by as much as a factor of 10 compared with ordinary diffusion. Numerous previous attempts to explain this phenomenon were not successful. The capillary-porous substances inves-

Card 1/3

tigated were quartz sand, heavy loam, black earth, crushed clay filler, and PKS ceramic. The data were obtained for an average temperature of 27° and a gradient of 1.0 deg/cm. The lengths of the experiments fluctuated from 24 to 96 hours. The measure of the efficiency of the thermal transport of moisture in the system was the amounts

L 28734-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004196

moisture realized essentially without transport of the liquid phase. It is also concluded that for a specified initial moisture content the efficiency of heat transport of moisture in horizontal closed dispersed systems is proportional to the ratio of thermal diffusion of the vapor and liquid phases. This report was presented by P. Ya. Kochina. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystkikh nauk im. V. I. Lenina (Agrophysical Scientific Research Institute of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, LS

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 007

ACC NR: AP6030334 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/002/0211/0216

AUTHOR: Globus, A. M.; Mogilevskiy, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Agricultural Physics, Leningrad (Agrofizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Problem of mass transfer between liquid and vapor flows during an evaporation from capillaries

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 211-216

TOPIC TAGS: mass transfer, flow analysis, vapor condensation, vapor flow, liquid flow, evaporation, capillary evaporation

ABSTRACT: The degree of inhomogeneity of the relative humidity field has been analyzed for evaporation from a capillary, taking into consideration of the interaction of vapor and liquid phases according to the Deryagin—Nerpin—Churayev theory. Boundary conditions are defined for the inhomogeneity problem. An analytical solution is carried out for the inhomogeneous field of relative humidity in a capillary, based on simplified assumptions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 17 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Jan66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1 afs UDC: 536.246

PUMPYANSKAYA, L.V.; GLOBUS, G.A.

Study of silicate bacteria and their irrelationships with Azotobacter. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 16:74-85 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bacteria, Silicate) (Azotobacter)
(Soils--Potassium content)

AID P - 5494

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - radar

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 11/26

Author : Globus, I. A., Eng.-Major

Title : To use skillfully the radar systems

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 3, 59-65, Mr 1957

Abstract : The author discusses the problems when, besides the main pulse, one or more ghost pulses appear on the screen of radar indicator. Seven diagrams. The article is of informative value.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GLOBUS, L.L.; SOKOLOV, I.G.; SOKOLOV, B.I.; LUGOVKINA, Ye.I.; GURVICH, E.A., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of nonmetallic building materials] Proizvodstvo nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu nemetallorudnoy promyshlennosti.

GLOBUS, L.M.; ZALESSKIY, V.A.; ISAYEV, K.N.; KOLGANOV, D.I.; VARFOLOMEYEV, F.G., spetsial'nyy red.; BEL'KOVICH, A.V., red.; BRODSKIY, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Hunting and fishing appliances; a handbook] Okhotnich'i i rybolovnye tovary; spravochnik. [By] L.M. Globus i dr. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 135 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Fishing--Equipment and supplies)
(Hunting--Equipment and supplied)

GLOBUS, R.E.

ROZENTUL, M.A., professor; VASIL'YEV, T.V., kand. med. nauk; SOKOLIN, A.I., kand.med.nauk; RAKHMANOVA, N.V., nauchn.sotr.; PROKVICH, L.V., nauchn. sotr.; ZLATKINA, A.R., nauchn.sotr.; ARNOL'D, V.A., vrach; PETRUSHEVSKIY, S.I., vrach; PLAVIT, P.Ya., vrach; VELICKHO, E.V., vrach; GLOBUS, R.E., vrach; GOL'DENBERG, M.M., vrach; TUNGUSKOVA, A.I., vrach

Results of treating syphilis according to the 1949-1951 programs. Vest. ven. i derm. no.1:22-25 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Bol'nitsa im. Korolenko (for Arnol'd, Petrushevskiy) 2. 1-y i 2-y kozhno-venerologicheskiye dispansery (for Plavit, Velichko, Globus, Gol'denberg, Tunguskova) 3. Iz otdela sifilidologii (zaveduyushchiy professor M.A.Rozentul) TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(SYPHILIS, therapy
in Russia, pattern of ther.)

ROZENTUL, M.A., prof.; VASIL'YEV, T.V., kand.med.nauk; MASLOV, P.Ye., kand.med. nauk; ROBUSTOV, G.V., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLIN, A.I., kand.med.nauk; RAKHMANOVA, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHAMAGANOVA, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETRUSHEVSKIY, S.I., vrach; TUNGUSKOVA, A.P., vrach; VELICHKO, E.V., vrach; GLOBUS, R.E., vrach; GOL'DENBERG, M.M., vrach.

Combined treatment of syphilis with several antibiotics [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.1:42-47 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz otdela sifilidologii (zav.-prof. M.A.Rozentul) TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Bol'nitsa imeni Korolenko (for Petrushevskiy)

(SYPHILIS, ther.
antibiotics in combination (Rus)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
syphilis, combined antibiotics (Rus)

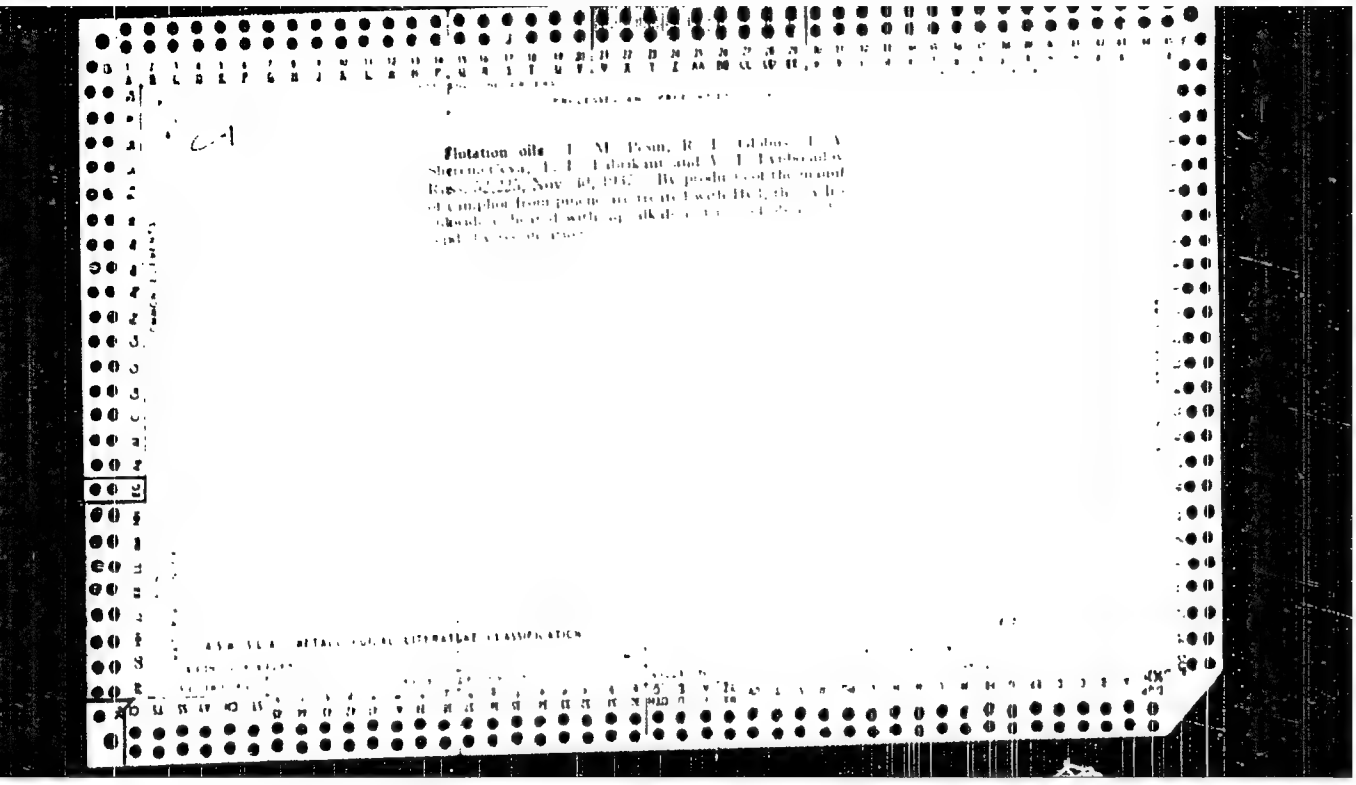
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ea

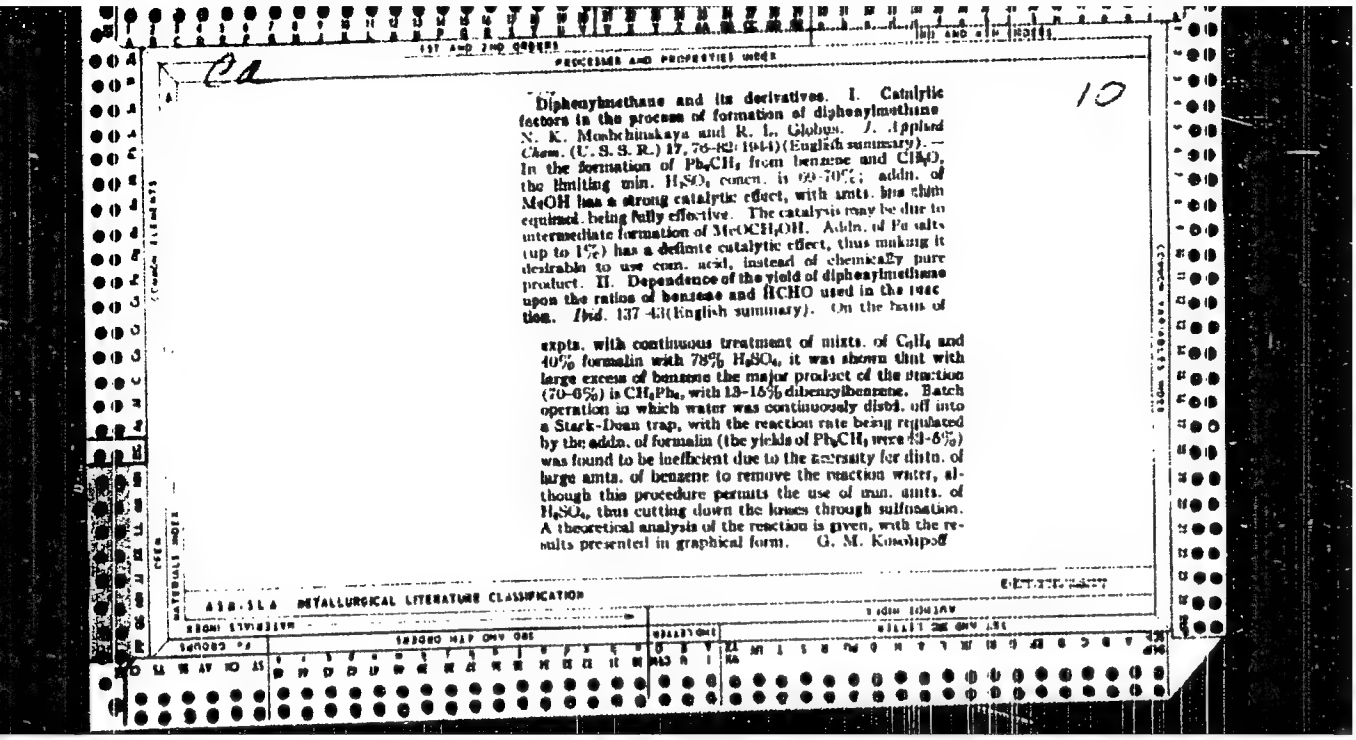
10

Purifying triphenyl and tritolyl phosphates. R. L. [illegible] and S. F. Monakhov. Russ. 47,0[illegible], July 31, 19[illegible]. The impurities are removed by sulfonation.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Flotation oils

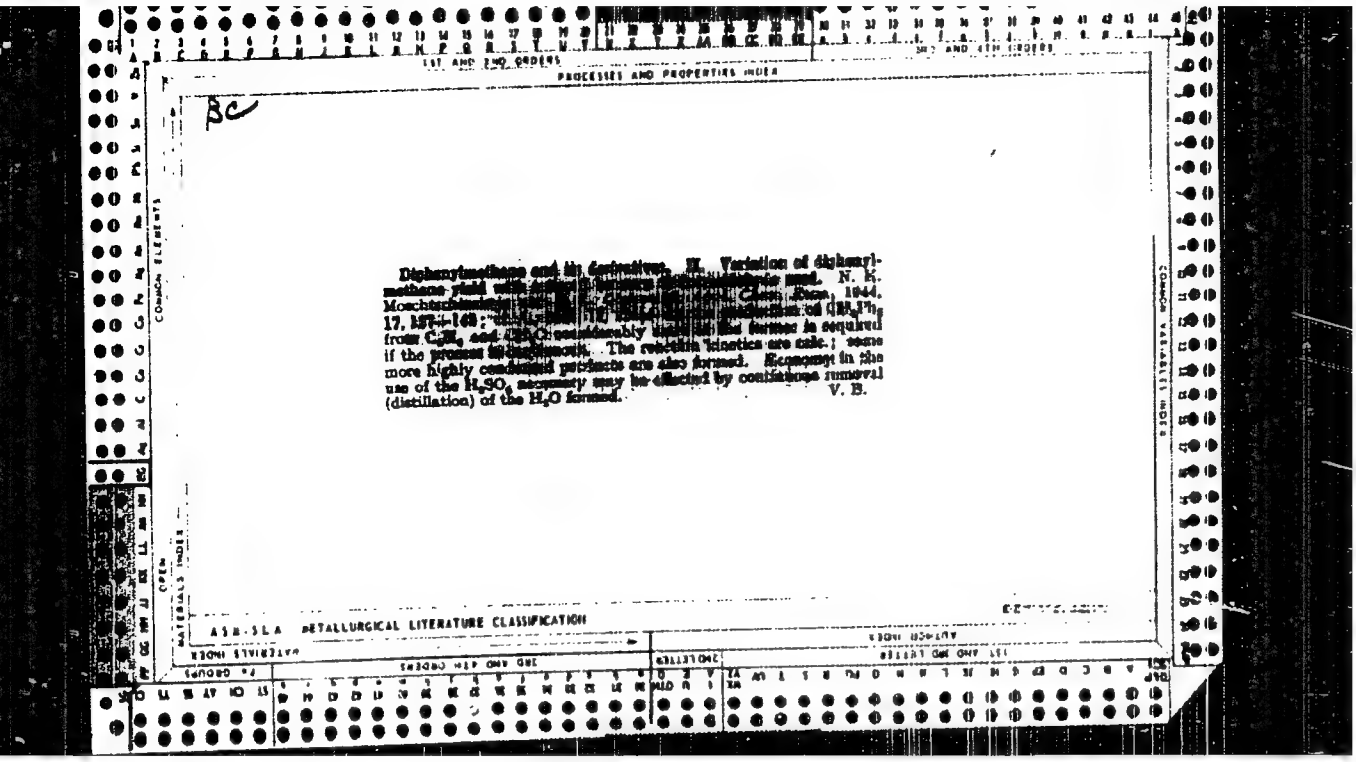


Ca

10

Diphenylmethane and its derivatives. I. Catalytic factors in the process of formation of diphenylmethane N. K. Moshchinskaya and R. L. Globus. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, 75-82 (1944) (English summary). — In the formation of Ph_2CH_2 from benzene and CH_2O, the limiting min. H_2SO_4 concn. is 69-70%; addn. of MeOH has a strong catalytic effect, with amts. less than equimol. being fully effective. The catalysis may be due to intermediate formation of $MeOCH_2OH$. Addn. of Fe salts (up to 1%) has a definite catalytic effect, thus making it desirable to use com. acid, instead of chemically pure product. II. **Dependence of the yield of diphenylmethane upon the ratios of benzene and HCHO used in the reaction.** *Ibid.* 137-43 (English summary). On the basis of expts. with continuous treatment of mixts. of C_6H_6 and 40% formalin with 78% H_2SO_4, it was shown that with large excess of benzene the major product of the reaction (70-6%) is CH_2Ph_2, with 13-18% dibenzylbenzene. Batch operation in which water was continuously distd. off into a Stark-Dean trap, with the reaction rate being regulated by the addn. of formalin (the yields of Ph_2CH_2 were 53-6%) was found to be inefficient due to the necessity for distn. of large amts. of benzene to remove the reaction water, although this procedure permits the use of min. amts. of H_2SO_4, thus cutting down the losses through sulfonation. A theoretical analysis of the reaction is given, with the results presented in graphical form. G. M. Kosolapoff

A38-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

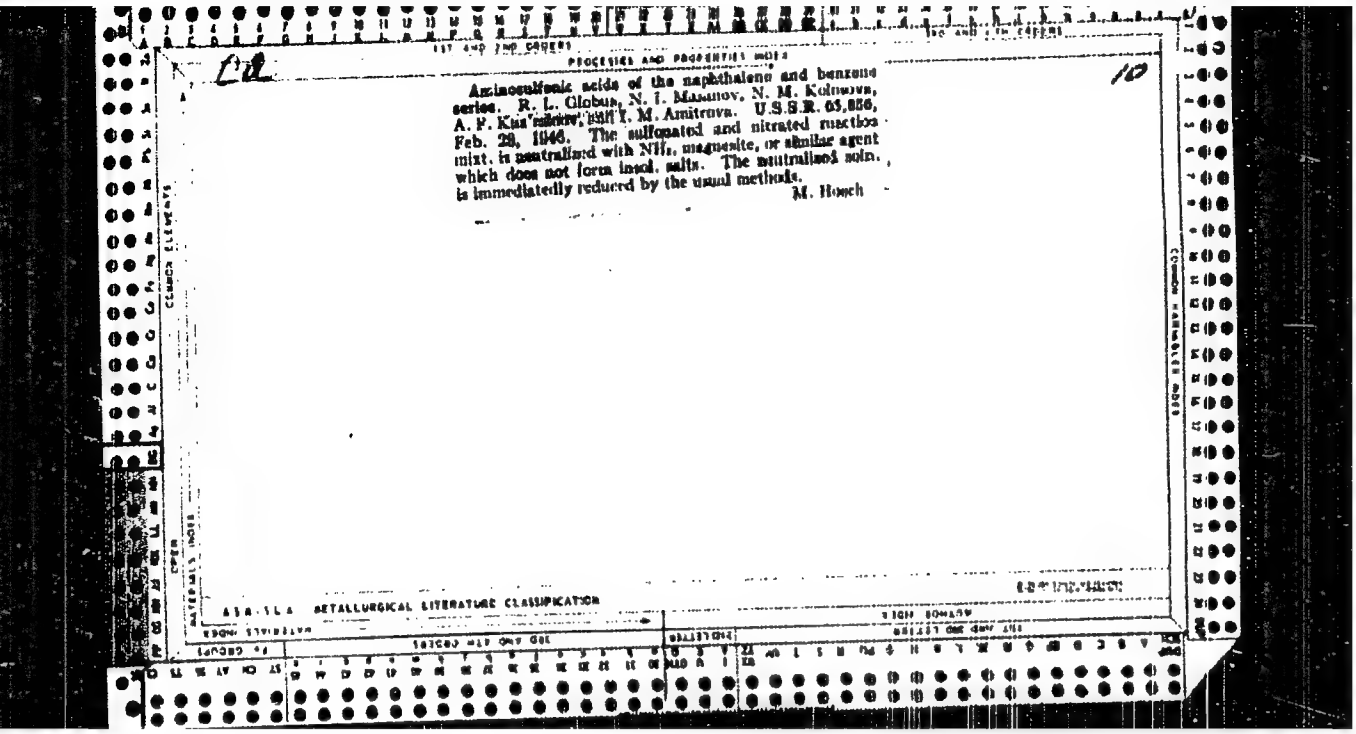


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

Diphenylmethane and its derivatives. III. Variation of diphenylmethane yield with [illegible]. N. K. Moschchanskii. [illegible] Zhur. Obshchei Khim., 1944, 17, 137–148; [illegible]. The former is acquired from C_6H_6 and CH_2O considerably [illegible] if the process is [illegible]. The reaction kinetics are calc.; some more highly condensed products are also formed. Economy in the use of the H_2SO_4 necessary may be effected by continuous removal (distillation) of the H_2O formed. V. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Cd

10

Aminosulfonic acids of the naphthalene and benzene series. R. L. Globus, N. I. Masanov, N. M. Kolmova, A. F. Kuz'minov, and I. M. Amitrova. U.S.S.R. 65,856, Feb. 28, 1946. The sulfonated and nitrated reaction mixt. is neutralized with NH_3, magnesite, or similar agent which does not form insol. salts. The neutralized soln. is immediately reduced by the usual methods.

M. Hoch

ASTM-TLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUZNETSOV, V.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; GLOBUS, R.L.; KARSKAYA, T.N.; MIKHAYLOV, G.I.; PEVTSOV, G.A.; PYATNITSKAYA, G.N.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, M.S. [deceased]; SOKOLOV, N.I.

[Chemical reagents and preparations] Khimicheskie reaktivy i preparaty; spravochnik. Sostaviteli V.I.Kuznetsov [i dr.] Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1953. 668 p. (MLRA 7:4)
(Chemical tests and reagents)

USSR/Chemistry - Heat transfer agents. FD-3307

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 11/20

Authors : Matveyev, I. G. (deceased), Drapkina, D. A., Vil'shau, K. V., Globus, R. L., Gel'perin, N. I.

Title : The application of hydrocarbons of the diarylmethane series as high-temperature heat transfer agents

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 426-427, Oct-Nov 1955

Abstract : Describe the properties of derivatives of diphenylmethane (ditolylmethane, dixylylmethane, dicumylmethane, and tetraisopropyldiphenylmethane). Compare these properties with those of Dowtherm [presumably Dowtherm A] and come to the conclusion that the substances mentioned are superior to Dowtherm as heat transfer media. State that the diphenylmethanes in question were synthesized by condensing the appropriate hydrocarbons with formaldehyde. Add that the synthesis of ditolylmethane has been carried out on a plant scale at the Kuskov Chemical Plant and that this hydrocarbon has been successfully used since 1953 as a heat transfer agent at 280-300° under pilot-plant conditions. Three references, all USSR, two since 1940.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents

, Globus, R. L.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, [illegible]

Author : Matveyeva, L.G., Prepkina, E.A., Globus, R.L.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents
Title : Preparation Method and Properties of Diarylmethanes and Their Alkyl Derivatives

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. N.-i. in-ta khim. reaktivov, 1956, No 21, 83-89

Abstract : There has been worked out the previously proposed method for the preparation of diarylmethanes (I) that is suitable for industrial utilization, by condensation of the corresponding aromatic hydrocarbons (AH) with CH_2O (II) in the presence of H_2SO_4. Listed are (under optimal conditions) the $\underline{n}$, initial phase ratio (IR) of H_2SO_4 and concentration of spent acid, in % molar ratios (MR) of initial hydrocarbon to II, the temperature in °C and duration of experiment (hr) in hours, and yield of I in % (on the

Card 1/3

- 40 -

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4290

basis of II): Diphenylmethane, 85, 73, 8:1, 30, 2, 78-79; ditolylmethane, 89, 73-75, 4:1, 25-30, 3-3.5, 75-80; dixylylmethane (Ia), 73-75, 4:1, 25-30, 3-3.5, 78-89; dixylylmethane, 80, 67-69, 4:1, 25-30, 2, 69-70; diethyldiphenylmethane (Ib), 85, 70-75, 4:1, 25-30, 2, 69-70; dicymylmethane (Ic), 80, 67-69, 4:1, 60-65, 2, 40-43; tetraisopropyl diphenylmethane (Id), 80, 67-68, 4:1, 35-40, 3.5, 46-50; dicyclohexyldiphenyl methane, 95, 73, 8:1, 60, 1.5, 67. On condensation of II with AE containing two or more aromatic rings a solvent (CH_3COCH_3) is needed. There are listed, under optimal conditions of the reaction, I, IC of H_2SO_4 in %, MR of CH_3COCH to H_2SO_4, ME of initial components to II, temperature in °C, TT in hours, yields of I on the basis of II, in %: Diphenoxydiphenyl methane (Ie), 85, 2:1, 1.1:1, 75-80, 2, 75-80; dibenzyldiphenyl methane, 85, 2:1, 1 1:1, 75-80, 2, 50-55; bisdiphenylyl methane, 80, 2:1, 1.1:1, 75-80, 1.5, 35-40;

GLOBUS, R.L.

Extraction of sulfur dioxide from industrial gases and smoke. I. G. Matveev, N. L. Gil'perin, D. A. Dmitkina, R. L. Globus, K. V. Vil'shau, and E. E. Simonova. U.S.S.R. 106,577, July 25, 1957. Gases and smoke are passed through an absorber charged with dialkyl derivs. of benzene and diphenylmethane. The absorbing soln. is subsequently heated in a desorber. Thus the absorbing soln. is regenerated and concd. SO_2 is obtained. M. Hosch

BRUDZ', V.G.; GLOBUS, R.L.; GRACHEVA, L.I.; GROZOVSKAYA, A.M.

Production of lead cyanamide and its use as a pigment in paints and lacquers. Khim. prom. no.6:352-356 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut - 4.

(Lead cyanamides)
(Pigments)

MATVEYEV, I.G. [deceased]; DRAPKINA, D.A.; GLOBUS, R.L.

Some α-amines of the diphenylmethane series. Trudy IREA no.22:147-154 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Methane)
(Amines)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4054

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost' SSSR (The Chemical Industry of the USSR) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 407 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.

Ed.: R. S. Roma; Tech. Ed.: P. V. Pogudkin; Editorial Board: A. P. Vinogradov, S. I. Vol'fkovich, S. M. Zhavoronkov, M. I. Ivanov, V. A. Kiselev, L. A. Lunacharskaya (Scientific Secretary), S. D. Nefedov, N. D. Mel'nik, A. N. Plamovskiy, A. Ya. Ryabenko (Chief Ed.), and A. V. Topchiyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the personnel of the chemical industry. It will be of interest to the general reader interested in the development and structure of the Soviet chemical industry.

COVERAGE: This book contains 18 articles on various aspects of the Soviet chemical industry. Among the developments in the production of raw materials for the manufacture of chemical products discussed are: 1) the use of raw materials synthesized from natural gas and petroleum to replace food products in the production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents, etc.; 2) the production of acetylene from natural and petroleum gases for the synthesis of vinyl chloride, acrilonitrile, chloroprene, trichloroprene, 1, 4-butadiene, and other organic substances, based on methods developed by M. G. Kucherov, A.Ye. Favorskiy and others; 3) the production of acetylene from saturated hydrocarbons by cracking methane (and its homologs) at 1450° in an electric arc between two special electrodes in a gas reactor, by pyrolysis (thermal oxidation) of methane in an improved furnace designed by B. G. Grinenko, by high-temperature pyrolysis of propane and butane in tubular furnaces, or by other methods of producing acetylene for the production of synthetic rubber, ethyl alcohol, and other organic substances; 4) the synthesis of [illegible] derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons for the production of solvents, refrigerants, pharmaceutical products, etc.; and 5) the production of rubber accelerators from nitrogen-containing aliphatic hydrocarbons. The history of plastics production in the Soviet Union is reviewed, and names, locations, and products of plants as well as the names of [illegible] personalities in the field are given. The technical level and prospects of further development of different branches of the plastics industries are also discussed

along with methods of manufacturing plastic articles. A special apparatus designed by Ye. M. Mogilevskiy and designated "VA" which permits preparation of viscose solution in one operation is discussed. It is being used to replace the complex, conventional equipment with great savings in space. General trends in the technology of synthetic fiber production are also discussed. A historical review of synthetic rubber production and the achievements of outstanding Soviet scientists in this field are given as well as names, locations and products of synthetic rubber plants. Rubber production and the manufacture of rubber goods are similarly reviewed. Statistical data and outstanding personalities in the development of the aniline dyes, paints and lacquers, mineral fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, sulfuric acid, soda, mineral salts, radioactive and stable isotopes, and chemical reagents industries are given. Catalytic processes and automation and automatic devices used in the chemical industry are also discussed. Thirty-eight photographs included in the book show outside and interior views of some Soviet chemical industry plants, as well as their manufacturing, material-handling and laboratory equipment. Numerous personalities and facilities are identified in the body of the text. References accompany individual articles.

Card 5/6

GLOBUS, R.L.; CHUCHKIN, G.V.

Status and prospects for the development of the chemical reagent industry. Zav.lab. no.4:395-400 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Chemical tests and reagents)

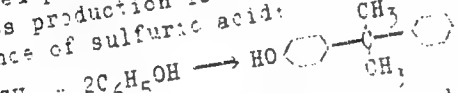
S/19[illegible]/61/000/003/014/015
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Bilik, I. M., Globus, R. L., Brudz[illegible], V. G

TITLE: Synthesis of diphenylol propane

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no 3, 1961, 69-70

TEXT: 4 4 -dioxy-diphenyl dimethyl methane (diphenylol propane) is used in the industry as initial substance for the production of epoxy and modified phenol resins, polycarbonates, and antioxidants. A common method for its production is the condensation of phenol with acetone in the presence of sulfuric acid:



containing divalent sulfur are recommended as catalysts. According to published data (Ref. [illegible]: US Pat. 2,468,982 (1949)), mercapto acetic and mercapto propionic acid are good catalysts. To attain the required mobility of the mass, such inert solvents as toluene, solvent naphtha, etc., are used. The mentioned method of synthesizing diphenylol propane

Card 1/3

S/191/61/000/003/014/015
B124/B203

Synthesis of diphenylol propane

does, however, not always yield reproducible results, and the product is sometimes of inferior quality with a melting point below 145°C. First, the authors showed that the addition of ethyl alcohol (15-20% referred to the phenol weight) to the reaction mixture during the condensation of phenol with acetone in the presence of mercapto acetic and sulfuric acid raised the quality of diphenylol propane (Ref. 3: R. L. Globus, I.M Bilik, V. G. Brudz , V. I. Talykova, authors' certificate 129814; Biull.izobret., no. 13 (1960)). The laboratory method of producing diphenylol propane was checked under industrial conditions. The test results obtained are:

Diphenylol propane obtained, g	Yield in diphenylol propane % of the theory, referred to the charged phenol	Melting point, °C
56.9	92.30	152 - 154.3
52.9	84 40	153 - 154.3
55.8	90.60	152 - 153
54.0	87 65	150 - 152
57 2	92 84	152.5 - 154
53.2	86.35	153.5 - 155
57.8	93 81	153 154

Card 2/3

S/191/61/000/003/014/015
B124/B203

Synthesis of diphenylol propane

A. M. Serebryanyy, N. M. Bondarets, and L. I. Gracheva assisted in the work. There are 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

ROZINA, D.Sh.; GLOBUS, [illegible], GENSHAFT, [illegible]

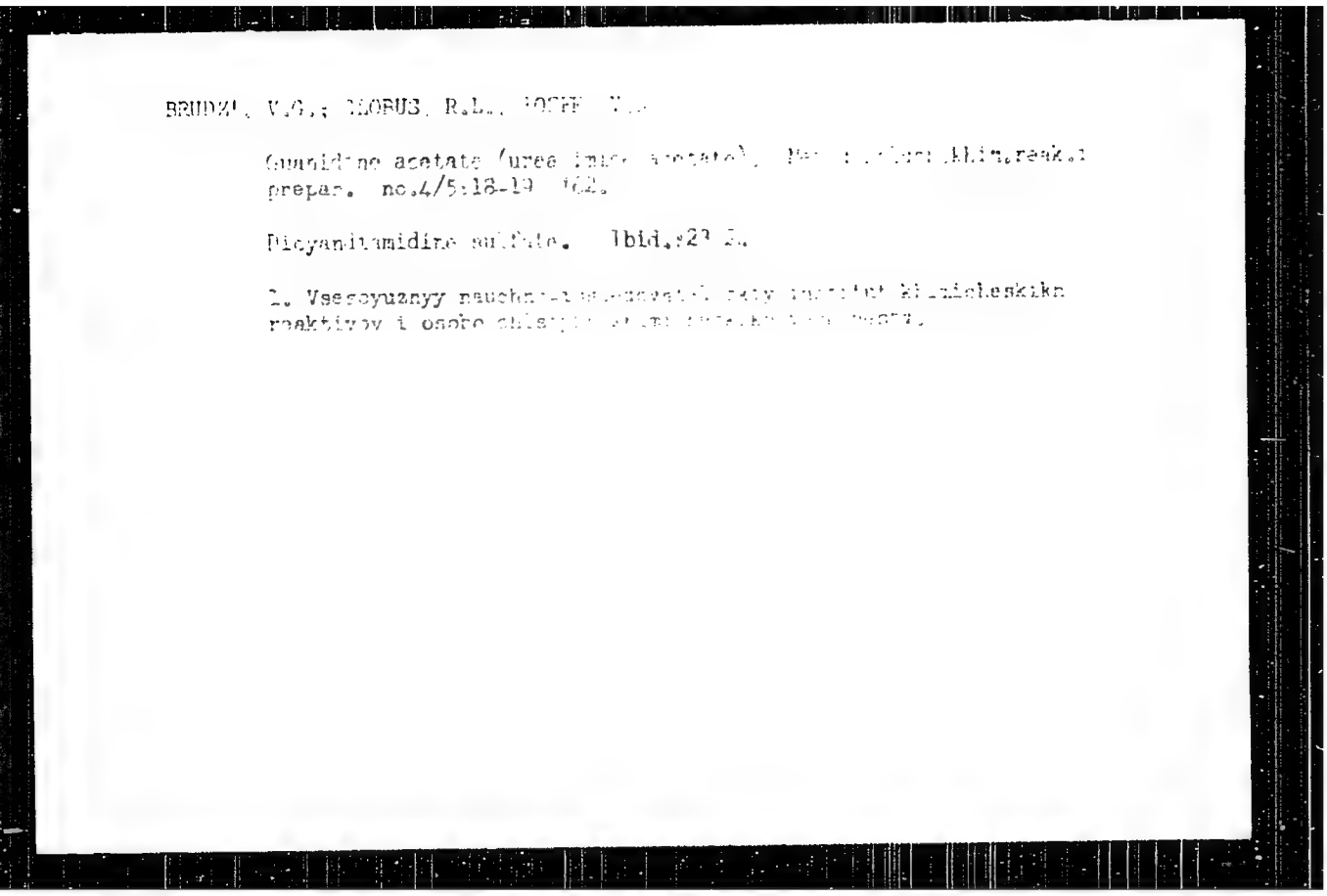
Guanidine nitrate (Urea imide nitrate). [illegible]
prepar. no.4/5:5-8 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

GLOBUS, R.L.; LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; ROZINA, D.Sh.; GENERALOVA, T.N.

Aminoguanidine bicarbonate (guanidine hydrazine). Metod.poluch. khim.reak.i prepar. no.4/5:11-14 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.



BRUDZ', V.G.; GLOBUS, R.L., [illegible]

Guanidine acetate (urea imide acetate). Med. i prom. med. reak. i prepar. no.4/5:18-19 '62.

Dicyandiamidine sulfate. Ibid.:23 [illegible].

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh [illegible] VNIIKhR.

BRUDZ', V.G.; GLOBUS, R.L.; GRACHEVA, L.I.

Lead cyanamide. Metod.poluch.khim.reak.i prepar. no.4/5:27-30 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BILIK, I.M.; SEREBRYANYY, A.M.; GLOBUS, R.L.; BRUDZ', V.G.

Bisphenols. Part 1: Condensation of phenol with acetone in the presence of boron fluoride. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1945-1948 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.
(Phenol) (Acetone) (Boron fluoride)

BILIK, I.M.; SEREBRYANYY, A.M.; GLOBUS, R.L.; BRUDZ', V.G.

2,2-Bis-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)butane (4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl-methylethylmethane). Metod.poluch.khim.reak. i prepar. no.7: 12-13 '63.

3,3-Bis-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)pentane (4,4'-dohydroxydiphenyl-diethylmethane). Ibid.:14-15

5,5-Bis-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)nonane (4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl-dibutylmethane). Ibid.:15-16 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BILIK, I.M.; GLOMUS, R.L.; BRUDZ', V.G.; SEREBRYANNYY, A.M.; BONDARETS, N.M.

Effect of additions on the synthesis of diphenylolpropane.
Trudy IREA no.25:191-194 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

BILIK, I.M.; SEREBRYANYY, A.M.; GLOBUS, F.L.; BRUDZ', V.G.

Biphenols. Part 2: Condensation of phenols with ketones in the presence of boron fluoride. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:487-490 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.
(Phenols) (Ketones) (Boron Fluoride)

GLOCKLER, L.

The Mahlader loading and mowing machine, p. 10.
(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

GLOCKNER, G., dr.

Stability of polycarbonate solutions. Chem zvesti 17 no.6: 419-424 '63.

1. Institut fur Elektrochemie und physikalische Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Dresden A 27, Bergstrasse 66 b.

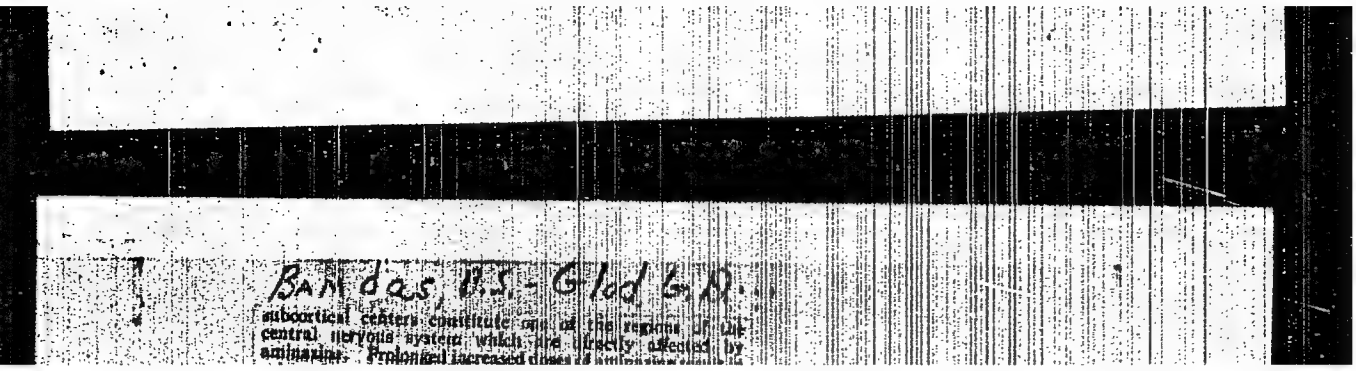
GLOCZOWSKIK, J.J., doc. dr.; CALIKOWSKI, A., mgr.

Deposit testers of the projectile type. Nafta 18 no.4:Suppl.:
Biul inst naft 12 no.1:1 '62.

IONESCU, Tudor, ing.; [illegible], D., ing.; [illegible], Gh., Inginer-sef; GLOD, Gheorghe, ing.; [illegible], ing.; [illegible], Gh., ing.; MARCU, Ion, ing., laureat al Premiului de Stat

Our investigation. Constr Buc 16 no. 739:3 7 March '64.

1. Vispecer la Trustul de constructii nr.1, Bucuresti (for Toma).
2. Din serviciul de proiectare al Trustului de constructii nr.5, Brasov (for Glod).
3. Directorul Directiei mecanizarii, Directia generala constructiimontaj, din Ministerul Industriei Constructiilor (for Stefanescu).



ACC NR: AT7011641 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0001/0018

AUTHOR: Belay, V. Ye.; Vasil'yev, P. V.; Glod, G. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pharmacology and manned spaceflight

SOURCE: International Astronautical Congress. 17th, Madrid, 1966. Doklady. no. 3. 1966. Problema farmakologii v kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1-18

TOPIC TAGS: space pharmacology, antiacceleration drug, altered biologic reactivity, weightlessness, biologic acceleration effect, antimotion sickness drug, antiradiation drug

ABSTRACT:

The authors feel that pharmacological preparations can be used to advantage in enabling man to withstand the effects of certain spaceflight factors. While anti-acceleration drugs need not be used during launch into orbit, it is felt that after two or more weeks of weightlessness they may become important on reentry. Phenamine, strychnine, and securine appear to be the most promising antiacceleration drugs. For countering the effects of weightlessness, phenamine, caffeine, strychnine, securine, ginseng, and Elentherococcus have been found useful. For countering the effects of motion

sickness, pentasen (merpanit), animazine, and metamizil [2-(diethylamino benzilate hydrochloride] are suggested.

Antiradiation drugs are considered a special problem due to presence of other spaceflight factors. At present they are using cysteamine, cystamine, AET, and serotonin. However, while these drugs are effective antiradiation agents they happen to reduce resistance to acceleration stress and vibration. Consequently, substances will have to be found which will reduce the unfavorable effects of antiradiation drugs on acceleration and vibration tolerance before an effective pharmacological antiradiation system can be developed for spaceflight purposes.

Studies have been made indicating that exposure to different spaceflight factors affects the reactivity of the organism to various drugs. Thus, acceleration increases sensitivity to cardiac glucosides (K-strophanthin, convasid) and narcotics (barbituates, ether, chloral hydrate) but reduces sensitivity to certain analeptics (caffeine, corazol, cytisine). Reactions of the

ACC NR: AT7011641

organism to adrenalin are interesting because they tend to change with the intensity and magnitude of acceleration stress. Hypoxia also affects the organism's reaction to radiation and tends to increase sensitivity to cardiac glucosides and certain pharmacological substances.

Consequently the tasks of space pharmacology should be: 1 - to search for drugs capable of increasing the stability of an organism to the unfavorable effect of spaceflight factors; 2 - to study the effect of individual and combined spaceflight factors on reactions of the organism to various drugs; 3 - to develop dosimetry and methods of introduction of drugs under spaceflight conditions; 4 - to utilize drugs as indicators of physiological functions for the purpose of clarifying the effects of spaceflight on the organism. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [ATD PRESS: 5098-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 047/ OTH REF: 023

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037692 S/2865/64/003/000/0217/0225

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, N.N.; Glod, G. D.; Oganov, V. S.

TITLE: The problem of artificial hibernation in space biology

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 217-225

TOPIC TAGS: hibernation, space flight, hypothermia, rat, dog

ABSTRACT: Since anabiosis deserves serious consideration as a method for combating the negative effects of space flight on living organisms, a number of experiments in artificial hibernation (or hypothermy) has been performed, using 500 white rats and 27 dogs. These experiments fall into two groups: deep hypothermy in which rats were kept at 18 to 16°C and dogs at 25 to 23°C for periods up to twenty-four hours, and superdeep hypothermy in which rats were kept at body temperatures of 3 to 5°C for shorter periods of time. Natural respiration and blood circulation were maintained in deep hypothermy experiments. In superdeep hypothermy, however, respiration and cardiac activity were stopped for short periods of time. In all experiments, cooling was produced by means of refrigeration chambers where temper-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037692

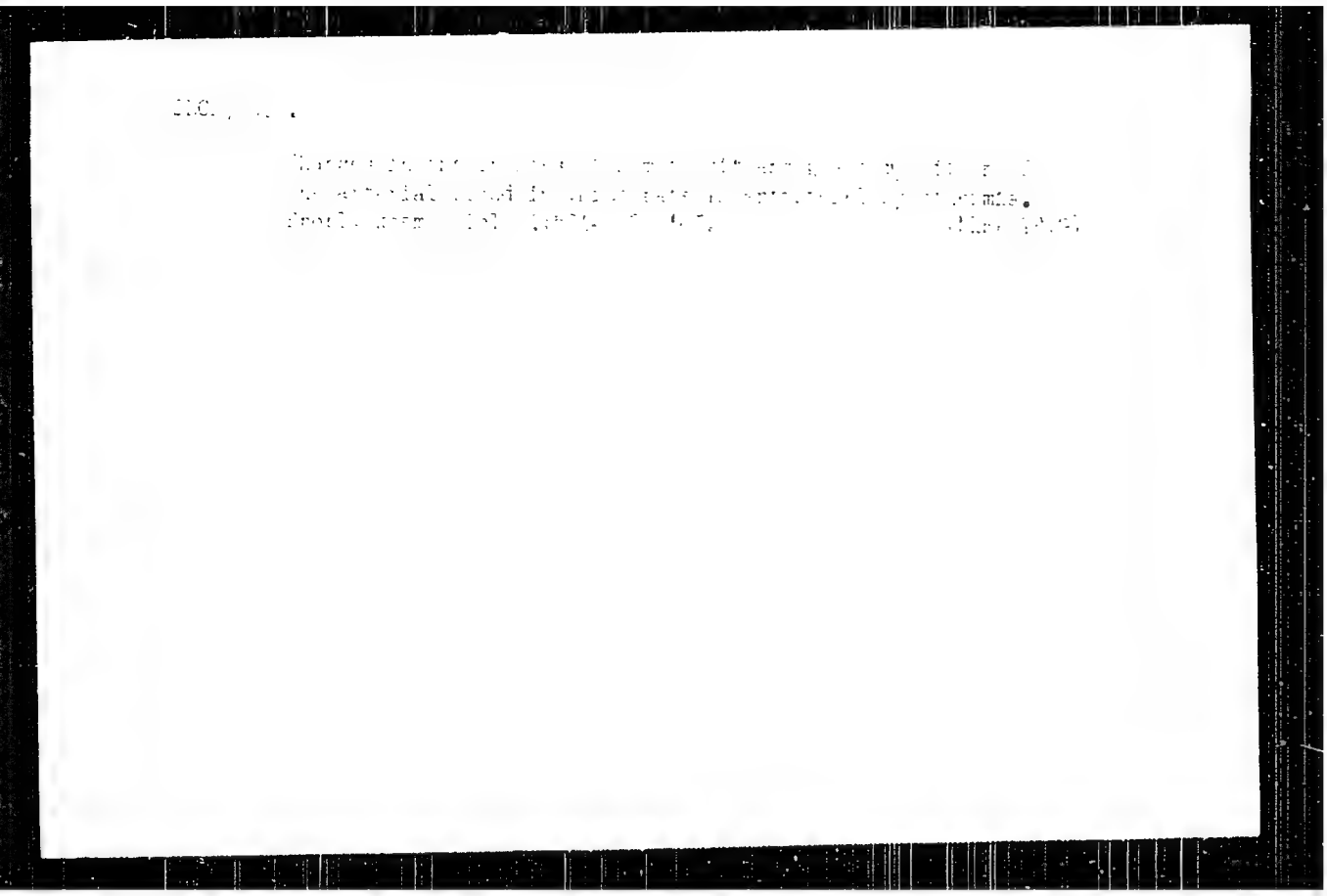
atures of -10 to -20°C were maintained. Rats in superdeep hypothermy, with body temperatures of 3 to 5°C, were subjected to an acceleration of 31 g for a period of five minutes while under conditions of hypoxy-hypercapnia. Fifty-eight percent of the experimental animals, but only 28% of the control animals (not in a hypothermic state) survived. When control animals were subjected to accelerations of 75 g for 3 to 5 minutes, 100% of them perished; however, when experimental animals in hypothermy were subjected to the same conditions (75g), it was possible, in a number of cases, to completely restore reflexes, cardiac activity, independent respiration, and motor activity. These experiments confirm the protective effect of artificial hibernation against action of large g-forces, and indicate possible application of hypothermy in prolonged space flights.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2



GLOB, V. I.

Cessation of splenic functions and the development of cholesteremia and phosphatidemia; experimental research on the origination of lipoidemia in brain Moskva, Medgiz, 1940. 62 p.

1. Lipemia.
2. Blood.
3. Brain-Diseases.

GLOD, Wladyslaw (Krakow)

Differences in the effects of estrone and stilbestrol upon the cytogram of the vaginal mucosa. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4: 313-316 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Vagina) (Mucous membrane) (Cells) (Estrone) (Diethylstilbenediol)

GLOD, Wladyslaw
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Laboratory for Physiology of Reproduction (Pracownia Fizjologii Rozrodu) Zootechnical Institute (Instytut Zootechniki) and Department of Zoohygiene (Katedra Zoohigieny), College of Agriculture (Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza), Krakow; Director: Prof. Wladyslaw BIELANSKI, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, pp 353-361.

Data: "Observations on the Sexual Cycle in Cows with Particular Attention to Oestrus and Ovulation."

GPO 981643

2/1

GIKD, Wladyslaw

Sexual cycle and ovulation in cows. Zeszyty problemowe post nauk roln no.31:11-17 '61.

1. Katedra Zoohigieny oraz Pracownia Fizjologii Rozrodu, Instytut Zootechniki, Krakow. Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Bielanski.

GLOD, Wladyslaw

Changes in vaginal smears in heifers castrated during the period of lucerne feeding and grazing on pastures. Zeszyty problemowe post nauk roln no.31:21-24 '61.

1. Katedra Zoohigieny, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Krakow oraz Pracownia Fizjologii Rozrodu, Instytut Zootechniki, Krakow. Kierownik prof. dr. W. Bielanski

BIEORSKI, Jozef; GLOD, Wladyslaw

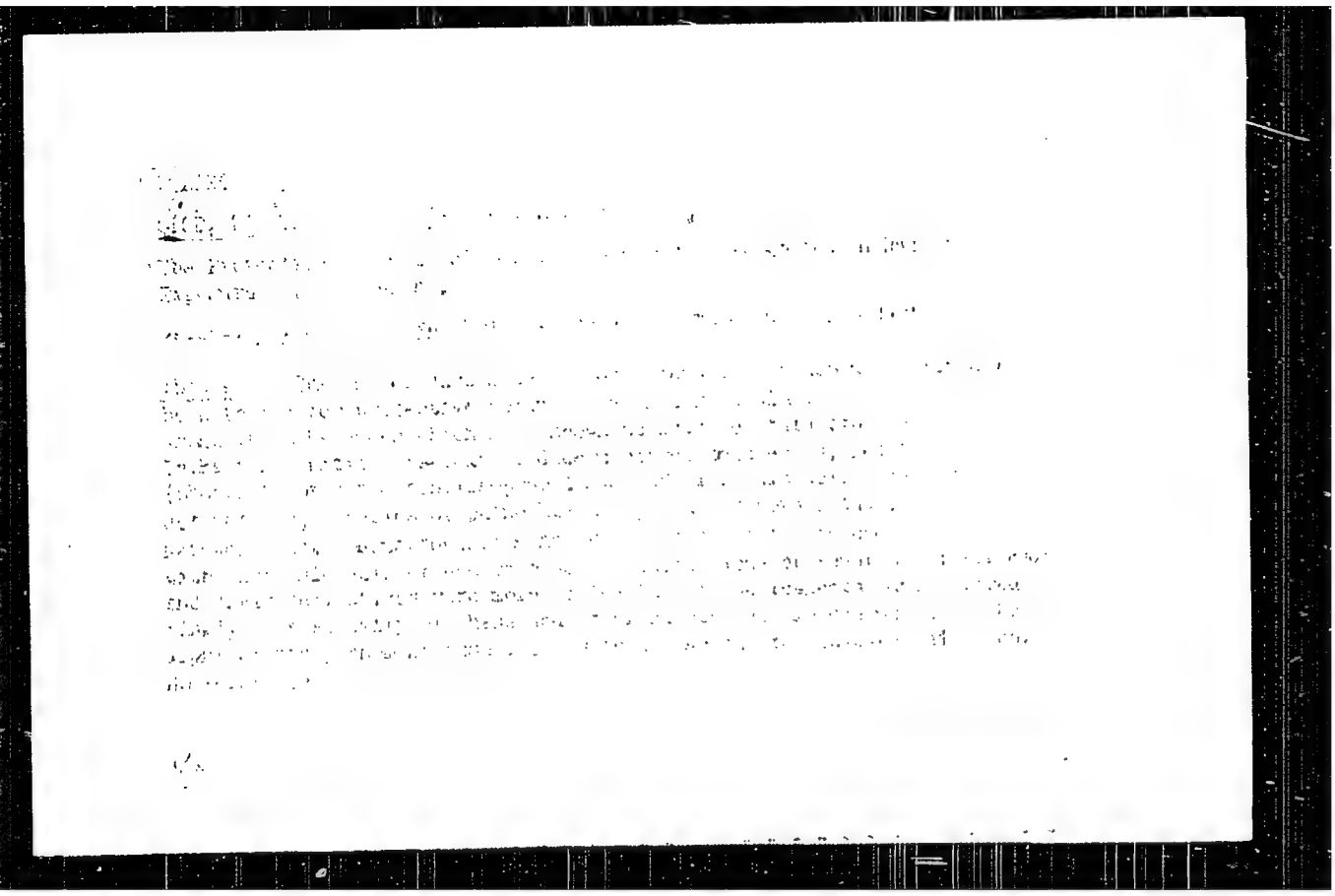
Histological changes occuring in epithelium of corpus and cornua of the cervix uteri in ca s trated heifers as an effect of applied both natural and artificial oestrogenic hormones and of progesterone. Zeszyty problemowe post nauk roln no.31:25-31 '61.

1. Katedra Zoohigieny, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Krakow oraz Pracownia Fizjologii Rozrodu, Instytut Zootechniki, Krakow. Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Bielanski.

GLOD, Wladyslaw

Most recent achievements in insemination of animals and the Congress in The Hague and the Conference in Karlove Vary. Zesz probl post nauk roln no.39:69-82 '63.

1. Katedra Hodowli Szczegolowej Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Krakow. Kierownik: prof. dr J.Jakobiec.



GLOD, Zdzislaw, mgr.

125 years of colored pharmaceutical glass. Farmacja Pol 16 no.21: 454-456 N '61.

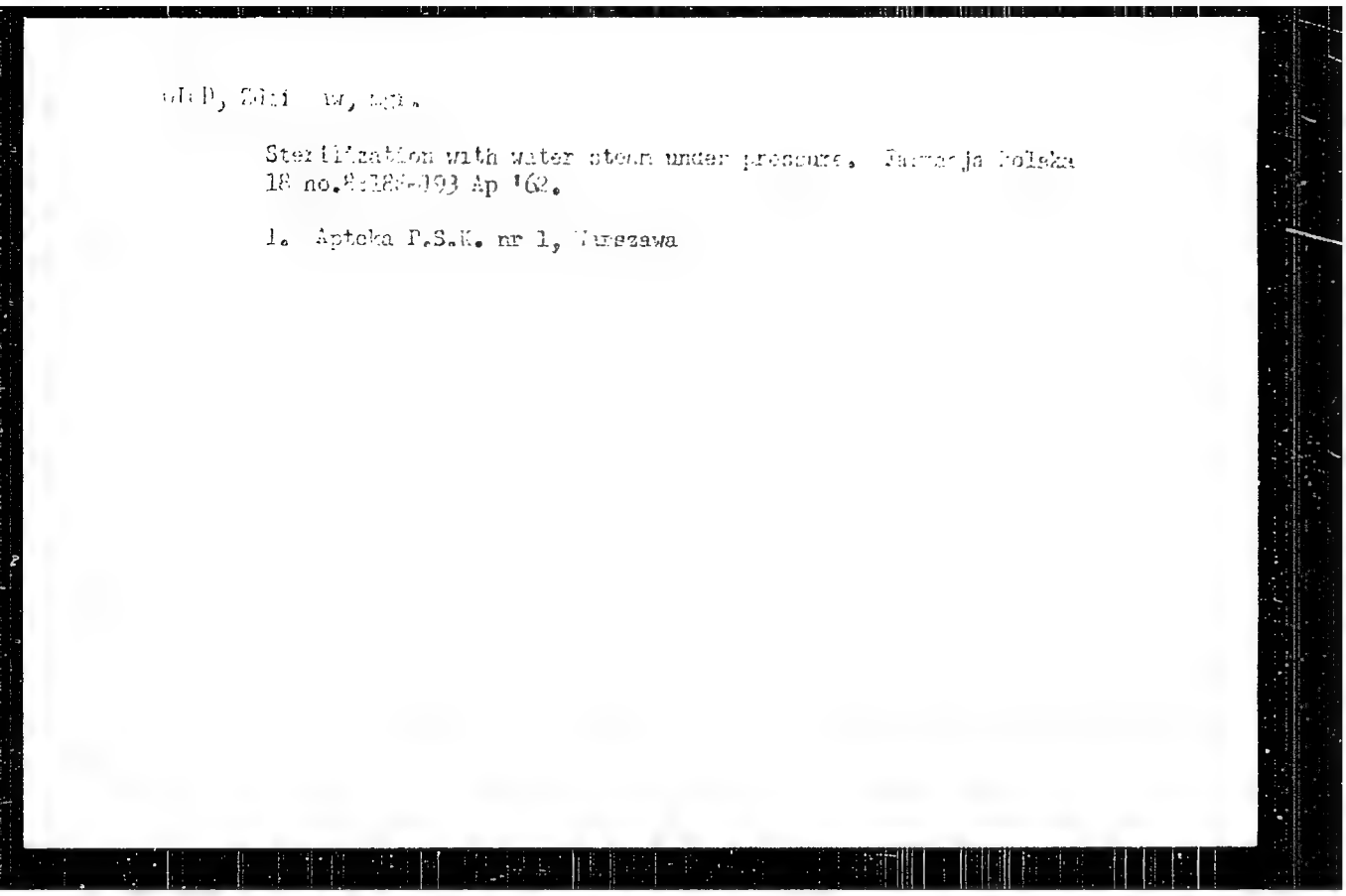
GLOD, Zdzislaw, mgr.

Pharmacies of clinical centers and medical institutions of Yugoslavia. Farmacja Pol 18 no.1:1-5 Ja '62.

1. Kierownik Apteki Panstwowego Szpitala Klinicznego, nr.1, Warszawa.

GLOD, Zdzislaw, mgr.

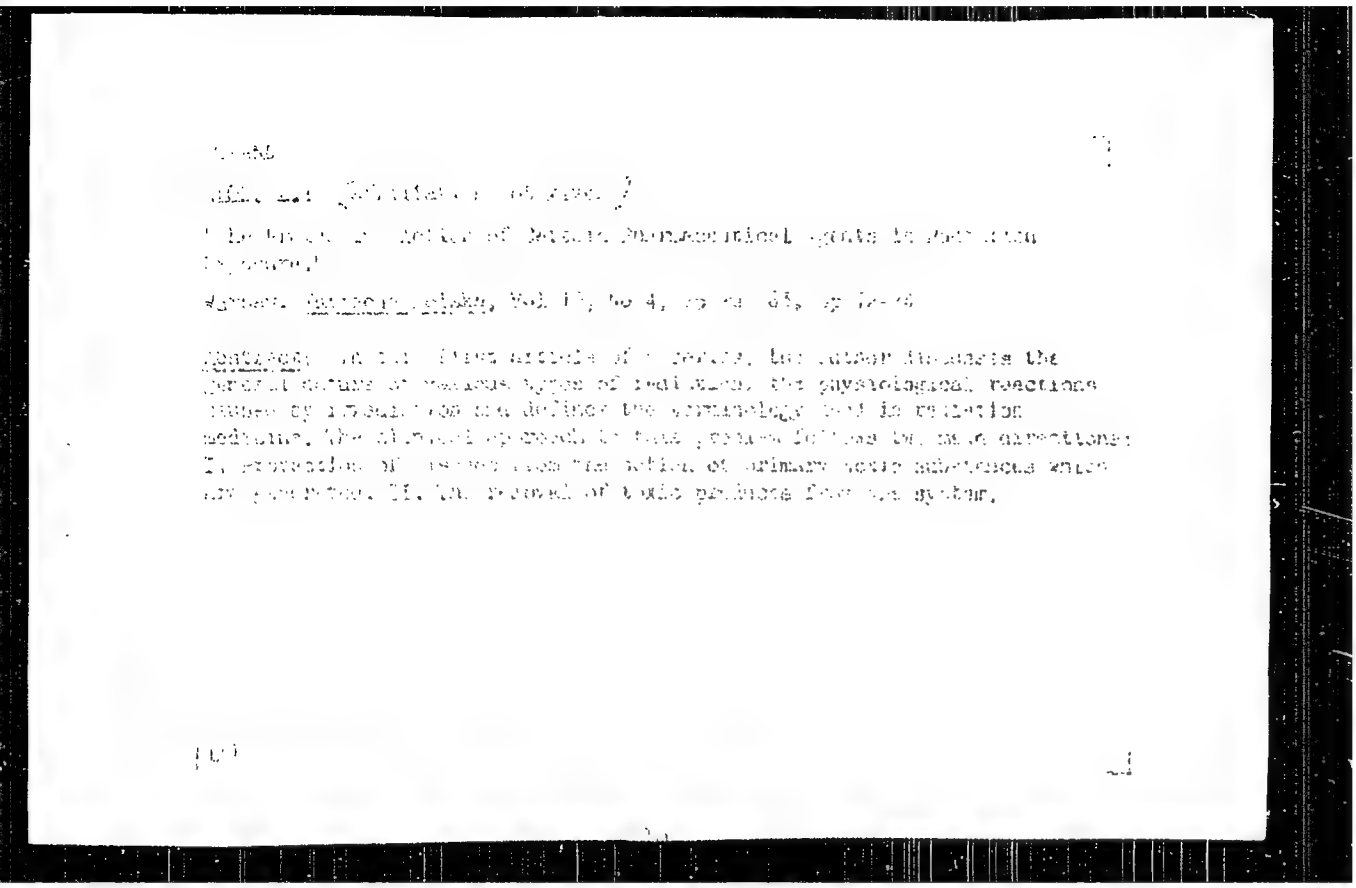
Oxytetacyclinum hydrochloricum Polfa in medical prescriptions.
Farmacja Polska 18 no.7:165-166 Ap '62.



[illegible], Zdzi[illegible] W, mgr.

Sterilization with water steam under pressure. Farmacja Polska 18 no.[illegible]193 Ap '62.

1. Apteka P.S.K. nr 1, Warszawa



POLAND

GLOD, Zdzislaw, Magister [Affiliation not given]

"Side Effects of Psychotropic and Analgesic Drugs."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 10, 25 May 63, pp 216-217.

Abstract: The author notes the widespread use since the war of the various types of neuroleptics and tranquilizers and cautions against their indiscriminate and uncontrolled use. He goes into detail on the possible side effects and dangers involved in the administration of the various neuroleptics, such as the phenothiazine derivatives, Rauwolfia alkaloids, etc., and gives the precautions to be taken and the antidotes to be used for each group. He also discusses the danger of habit formation and overdoses of the tranquilizers, notably meprobamate, and notes that in many West European countries it is now widely replaced by Librium. There are no references.

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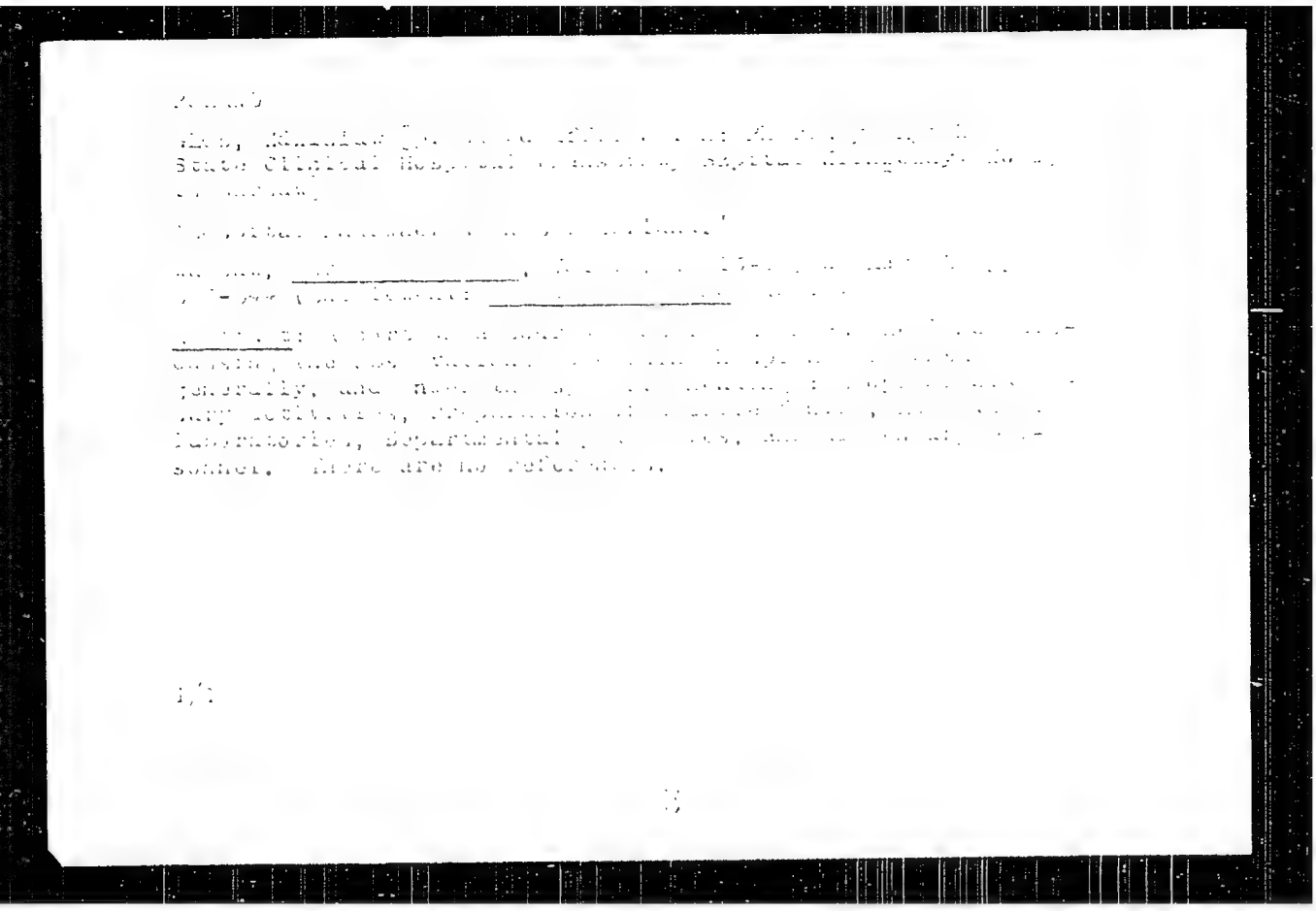

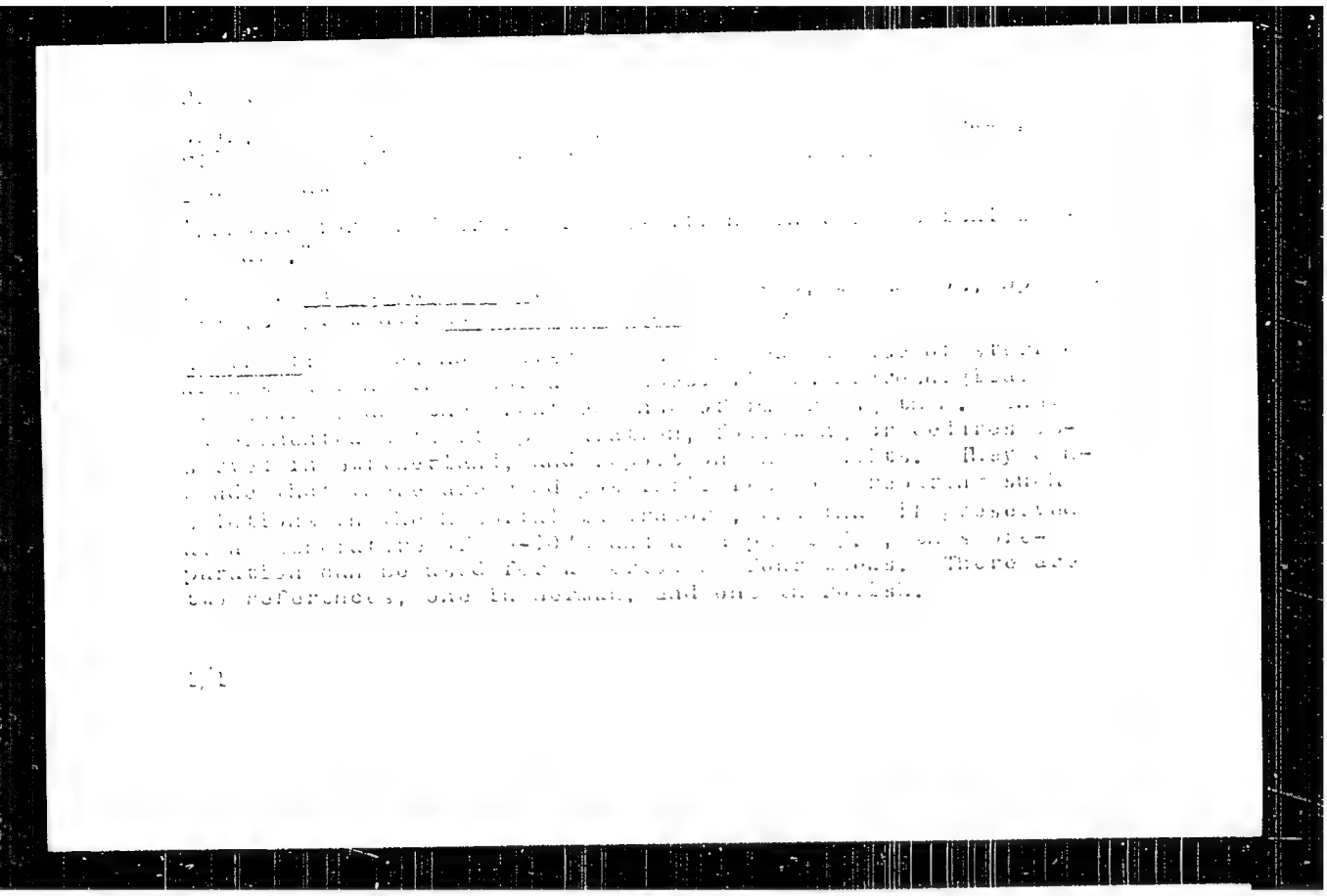

POLAND

HLOD, Zdzislaw [Affiliation not given]

"Duties and Privileges of Physicians and Pharmacists at the Court of the Russian Tsars in the 17th Century."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 257-258

Abstract: Article on the above subject, taken from CLML, Symposium of 5 June 1962. There are no listed references.

1/1

GLOD, Z., mgr

Side effects and danger connected with the application of psychotropic and antineuralgic drugs. Farmacja Pol. 20 no. 11/12:434-438 25 Je '64.

Distr: 4E2c/4E3d 27 27 47

Magnetic properties of some copper-nickel-iron alloys. Fr. Bally and Al. Gloriamu. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Inst. fiz. atomică, Fil. Iaşi, Studii cercetări fiz.* 8, 445–55 (1957) (Russian and French summaries).—An investigation of the correlation between changes in crystalline structure and modification of magnetic properties of four Cu-Ni-Fe alloys. The variation of coercive force, remanence, and Curie point with the duration of isothermal treatment is chosen in a portion of the equil. diagram where structure changes are known. The alloy samples were isothermally treated at 550° for 800 hrs., and their coercive force, remanence, and Curie point measured after 20-hr. treatment intervals at the end of which they were tempered. Measurements were done by a standard ballistic method with magnetic fields up to 2300 oersteds. The remanence increases with the duration of isothermal treatment and attains values between 395 and 942 gausses for the various alloys and after 300–400 hrs. of treatment. The remanence values are detd. for a given concn. of Ni, by the relative Fe/Cu concn., and they increase when the latter decreases. The coercive force increases also with treatment time to attain max. values of from 110 to 360 oersteds, according to alloy compn., after about 350 hrs. of treatment. It varies linearly with the dimensions of the deformation centers of the initial crystal structure. There exists a relative Fe/Cu concn. interval, for a given concn. of Ni, in which the coercive force is max. In all cases the Curie point moves higher with treatment time to remain unchanged after 40 hrs. This shows substantial variations in concn. to take place only at the beginning of the isothermal treatment. M. Fotino

GLODEANU, Al.; TEODORESCU, I.

Temperature of the support and its influence upon magnetic and structural properties of thin films of Ni. Studii cer.fiz. 10 no.4:837-843 '59. (EEAI 9:5)
(Nickel) (Temperature) (Magnetic properties) (Thin films)

Distr: 4E2c/4E3c 2 cys

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/ Effects of fast-neutron irradiation on nickel thin films. I. Teodorescu and A. Glodeanu (Inst. At. Phys., Bucharest, Romania). *Phys. Rev. Letters* 4, 231–2(1960).—Films evapd. at different temps. at 10^{-6} mm. Hg pressure onto glass or quartz to 200–800 A. thickness were irradiated in O or in 10^{-4} mm. Hg vacuum either for 3.38×10^{17} nvt at 59° or 9.45×10^{15} nvt at 45°. Before and after irradiation, and for unirradiated comparison controls, satn. magnetization and coercive force were measured, and the film structures were studied by electron microscopy and electron diffraction. By irradiation *in vacuo*, but not in O, face-centered cubic $a = 3.52$ A. Ni was converted to close-packed hexagonal Ni, $a = 2.02$ A., $c = 4.36$ A. The conversion was total for irradiated film at the higher irradiation and partial for the weaker irradiation. In complete transformation, coercive force falls from 240 to 0 oe. and magnetization from 4000 to 0 gausses. In partial transformation, magnetization drops 30–50%, but coercive force, where changed, increased slightly. In oxygenated samples, magnetization was dild. by oxide intercalcation with coercive force increased by the consequent stress, and addnl. complex structure and hysteresis effects were noted. Jack J. Bulloff

1
Ox
Cu

GLODEANU, Al.; CIOBANU, Gh.

Computing the space charge and the potential distribution in semiconducting wires. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.4:943-949 '60.
(EEAI 10:8)

1. Institutul de fizica, Bucuresti.
(Electric wire) (Semiconductors) (Potential, Theory of)
(Harmonic functions)

GLODEANU, A.; POPESCU, I.

Impurity conduction in semiconductors at low temperatures. Stud cerc fiz 13 no.5:735-738 '62.

1. Institut de fizica, Bucuresti.

ACC NR: AP7003906 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/K043/K043

AUTHOR: Glodeanu, A.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Academy, Bucharest

TITLE: Helium-like impurities in semiconductors

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 19, no. 1, 1967, K43-K46

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, semiconductor impurity, crystal impurity, valence band, ionization energy, conduction band, GALLIUM ARSENIDE, SILICON, GERMANIUM, ELECTRON DONOR

ABSTRACT: The present paper is concerned with the calculation of deep donor and acceptor levels in GaAs, Si, and Ge crystals, taking into account the fact that the core of the impurity differs from the core of the host crystal atom. The degeneracy of the valence band is neglected. The calculated and experimental ionization energies are given and the effective parameter Z_{eff} is shown in the original article. The depth of the donor levels is counted from the conduction band and that of the acceptor levels from the valence band. For Cr, Cd, and Zn impurities in Ge, the effective mass is used for calculating the parameter a. The results show that for ionization energies larger than 0.1 ev, the free electron

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mass has to be used, while for ionization energies below 0.1 ev, the effective mass is necessary. It is noted that the procedure used in earlier research (M. Breitenecker et al., Z. Phys. 182, 123, 1964 and A. M. K. Mueller, Z. Naturf. A20, 1476, 1965) is not adequate for the calculation of the ionization energy E_1 which corresponds to the presence of two particles. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table. [NT]

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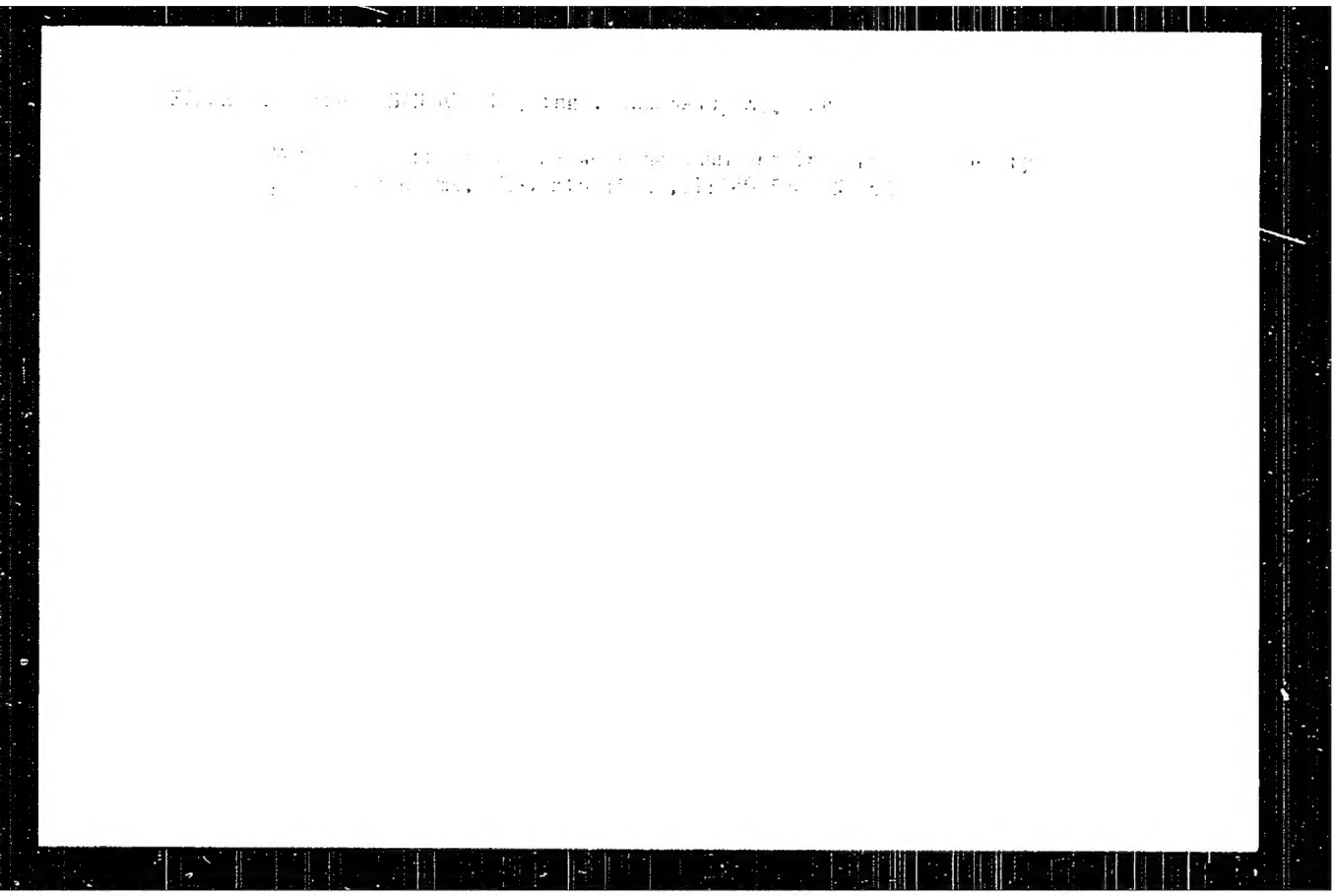

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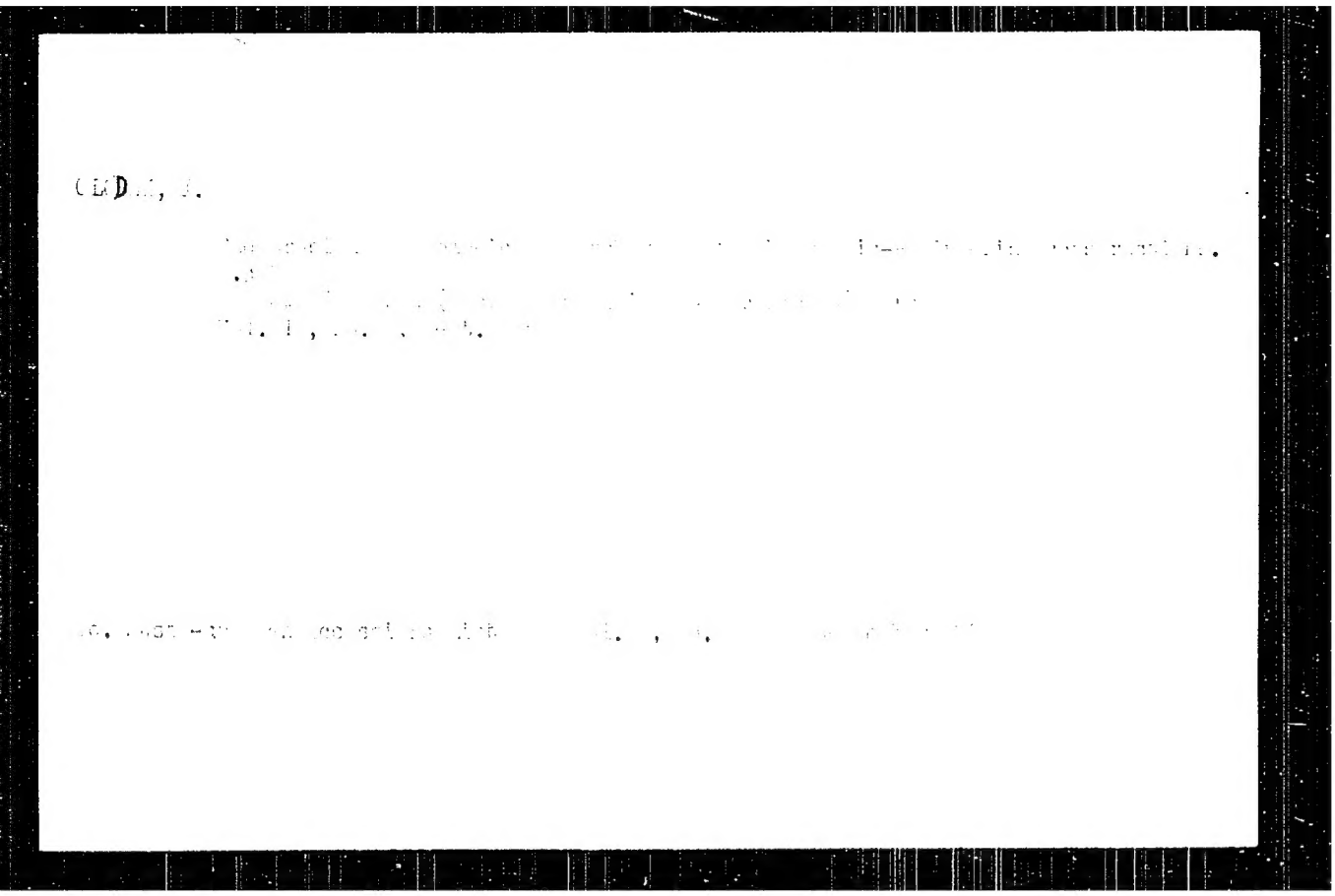
SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 4, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.



GIEDYK, J.

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